A few species live gregariously during the period of hibernation, constructing for themselves a shelter of leaves woven together with strands of silk.

Transformation.—The larval or caterpillar stage having been completed, and full development having been attained, the caterpillar is transformed into a pupa, or chrysalis. Of this, the third stage in the life of the insect, we now shall speak at length.

THE PUPA, OR CHRYSALIS

The caterpillars of many butterflies attach themselves by a button of silk to the under surface of a branch or stone, or other projecting surface, and are transformed into chrysalids,

FIG. 23.—Caterpillar of *Anpsia plexippus*, undergoing change into chrysalis: *a*, caterpillar just before rending of the skin; *b*, chrysalis just before the cremaster, or hook, at its end is withdrawn; *c*, chrysalis holding itself in place by the folds of the shed skin caught between the edges of the abdominal segments, while with the cremaster, armed with microscopic hooks, it searches for the button or silk from which it is to hang (Riley). (Compare Fig. 24, showing final form of the chrysalis.)

which are naked, and which hang perpendicularly from the surface to which they are attached. Other caterpillars attach themselves to surfaces by means of a button of silk which holds the anal extremity of the chrysalis, and have, in addition, a girdle of silk which passes around the middle of the chrysalis, holding it in place very much as a papoose is held on the back of an Indian squaw by a strap passed over her shoulders.

The Form of Chrysalids.—The forms assumed by the insect

in this stage of its being vary very greatly, though there is a general resemblance among the different families and subfamilies, so that